

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI:

Tuesday Morning, November 19, 1839.]

OUR PLAN OF OPERATIONS.

Notwithstanding the great derangement in the business affairs of the country, and the slowness with which funds are received into our treasury, the Executive Committee have recently decided on carrying out an extensive system of operations. We have just concluded an arrangement with the Executive Committee of the Am. Anti-Slavery Society, by which the whole State is given up to us, with the understanding that we are to prosecute a vigorous plan of anti-slavery action. The agents commissioned for this State, by the Parent Committee, are now under our control, and we are responsible for their support. We have at present six agents in our employ, five engaged by the year, one for three months. Of these, Mr. Butts is our general agent; one acts chiefly as financial agent; another, as travelling book-agent as well as lecturer; and the rest are lecturers. The aggregate amount of their salaries, exclusive of travelling expenses, will be \$2525 00.

The Rev. Mr. Winans is now laboring in Portage county: the friends there have promised to support him while he continues among them.

Professor Hudson, commissioned for three months, will probably make the circuit of Harrison county. The Abolitionists there have agreed to support him.

The Rev. Mr. Streeter is laboring in Crawford, and will probably continue in that region.

Mr. Smith, our financial agent, has commenced his efforts in Ashtabula county, and will act chiefly on the Reserve.

The Rev. Mr. Boyle, travelling book-agent and lecturer, has just started on a tour through some of the central counties of the State.

Rev. L. D. Butts, general agent, is now on the Reserve.

It is our intention, so soon as a suitable person can be found, to appoint a financial agent for the southern half of the state; and also, to commission additional lecturers. Several counties have already pledged themselves for the support of one or more lecturers whom we may appoint. Geauga, Cuyahoga, Medina, Lorain, Huron, Erie, Licking, and Green, are all desirous of having lecturers to labor within their several bounds. We intend, if we can secure the right kind of men, to supply the principal counties in the state.

Our friends see that we are in earnest—that we have assumed heavy responsibilities. The question now is, will they permit us to sink under them? Will they not come up to our help? Our plan of operations is before them. Is it important to sustain it? Can they expend their money to better purpose, than in helping us to carry it into execution? When they give, they will give with their eyes open—they see how their money is to be laid out. We have been too sluggish in Ohio. The State ought to have been abolitionized before this. The Committee have resolved that it shall be abolitionized, because they rely on the co-operation of their friends. Every auxiliary society will of course see the necessity of adopting some systematic measures for raising funds. Those that have pledged, cannot with a good conscience withhold their pledges one moment longer. Those that have not, will show themselves recreant to their professions, unless they send us some help as soon as possible. These are "hard times," we know. The greater the necessity for every Abolitionist to do something. During the next two months we shall be on the look out for almost daily remittances. Shall we be disappointed?

A LETTER FROM THE EDITOR TO HIS READERS.

DEAR FRIENDS: We assume that the Philanthropist is to be sustained. We now issue weekly about 3200 copies, and since last February have had an increase in our subscription list, of more than three hundred. This increase, is the more noteworthy, as it has taken place in a comparatively quiet time through the country, and in a period of pecuniary embarrassment, which has borne heavily on newspaper establishments. It may therefore be regarded as solid increase—a clear proof of the deep hold which our cause has on the minds and hearts of the thinking men. It is already known that this paper is the organ of both the Ohio and Indiana State Societies, although owned exclusively by the former. Our Illinois friends, also, we have just heard, have done us the honor, to adopt it as the organ of their State Society, and will doubtless take measures for extending its circulation in their State. Under such circumstances, how can we help assuming that the Philanthropist must be sustained? The people will not be quiet at their ploughs and anvils, without some means of learning and counteracting the insidious and malignant encroachments of slavery on their rights; they cannot sleep contentedly, unless they know how far the cause of Freedom. And one thing is certain, Western Abolitionists will have a Western Anti-Slavery paper.

Now, is it not extremely humiliating, that our Western paper, the organ of three State Societies, should recently, (from sheer necessity,) have been issued only once a fortnight? We pursued what we thought the safe course. The Committee could not think of lessening the size of the paper; neither could they bear the idea of incurring a heavy debt. Therefore, they issued it only every other week, the great reason of which was, that our subscribers would not pay us promptly what they owed us. Or to assign reasons more in detail.

1. Many subscribers, living at a distance, as in Michigan, have found it difficult to procure current money in which to transmit their subscriptions.

2. Many are not punctual in payment, because they have determined to send their dues after the sale of their crops.

3. Many have neglected to send them, because no agent has called for them, and they have not been used to transmit monies by mail.

4. Many, very many have been thoughtless, or have fancied we could get along very well without the small sums they owed us, or have intended to pay at some future time, or, after reading some of

our calls, have really hoped they would have such influence on our subscribers generally, as to relieve themselves from the necessity of paying immediately.

Among them all, however, we have been the losers. The printer had to pay his hands, and we had to pay the printer, or else, the press would stop. We could not excuse ourselves so easily, as could our distant subscribers. Money or no money in the treasury, some body must advance it. Is it any wonder, under such circumstances, that we should feel compelled to omit a paper now and then? Last year, some members of the Committee were wont to advance any sums which the weekly issue of the paper demanded. They trusted to the punctually paying subscribers, for the repayment of the amount. The continual derangement of money matters, however, put it out of their power, to do this year, what they did last. Now, if the paper live at all, it must live by means of those very small sums which you owe, and think so insignificant. We, therefore, beseech you, O subscriber, whether you live in Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, or Illinois, to bear this in mind. Regularity in the issuing of the paper will depend on the regularity with which you pay us what you owe. Nay, more—the existence of the paper henceforth rests on your honest punctuality. As to subscribers in the East, so wonderfully negligent have they been, that we suppose they think it a favor to us to receive the paper gratuitously. We assure them, they will do us a much greater favor, by paying up their arrears. Of course, this is not intended for the few readers, who have a right to receive the paper gratuitously.

As an example to our friends, we commend to their notice the spirited action of Philadelphia Abolitionists. The Pennsylvania Freeman, published in that place, must, of course, owing to the large number of Anti-Slavery papers in the East, have a much more limited range for circulation, than ours. In the last number of it, is an account of a meeting, called to take proper measures, for efficiently sustaining the Freeman. Several resolutions were passed, the last one as follows.

"Resolved, That as a means of supplying immediate relief, the persons now present be requested to subscribe such sums, as they may be willing to pay when called upon."

To work they went, and how much, reader, think you was subscribed? \$831 00! on the spot. But this was not all. Enough more was subscribed soon after the meeting, to make the total amount of subscription to the paper, ELEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS! One of the subscriptions was \$100; the greater part was in subscriptions of \$50. This shows what men can do, when they are in earnest.

Who will do likewise for the Philanthropist?

OUR NEXT LEGISLATURE.

The composition of our next legislature affords small ground of hope to abolitionists.

Of the eighteen senators elected last year, who of course hold their seats this year, fourteen were supporters of the Black Law—twelve democrats and two whigs. Of the nineteen senators elected this year, five were members of the last Senate, (four democrats, one whig,) and two were members of the House, all of whom voted for the Black Law. Twenty-one members out of thirty-six, will of course most certainly be opposed to its repeal.

In the House, of 72 members, fourteen of last year's assembly are re-elected, who vote for the Black Law—eleven democrats and three whigs. Of the remaining members, thirty-seven are democrats and twenty-one whigs. As is the policy of democracy in this state to tread down the colored man and war against abolition, the reader may easily foresee what will be the action of the next assembly on anti-slavery subjects.

One thing particularly pleases us. There are several avowed abolitionists in the lower House, more, we think, than at any former period. On these we must rely, and these must be sustained by our countenance and prayers.

Some may infer from the foregoing statements, that it will be hardly worth while to petition. A wrong inference, this. Petitioning is one of our safest and most efficient modes of agitation. Many members of the assembly come from regions where they have scarcely heard the sound of abolition. Our petitions will afford them needful instruction. Representatives, comparing themselves with themselves, may fancy that abolition has received its death-blow. Our petitions will scare away the pleasing delusion, and convince them that there is a living and growing mass of abolition sentiment among the people, which they cannot always disregard with impunity. Friends in the legislature are few, but steadfast. Our petitions will quicken their zeal, and infuse new courage into their hearts. We have every thing to gain by agitation, every thing to lose by inaction. If we would nourish our own hopes, and keep up our own abolition life, we must neglect no occasion of acting for the slave. It was because the country was quieted under the influence of false hope, that slavery was able to make such inroads on our free institutions. Just as rapid will be its strides in future, if we suffer ourselves to be paralyzed by despair. The system of agitation, had it been steadily prosecuted from the beginning of our republic, would ere this have freed its soil from the curse of slaveholding. By incessant agitation, and by this alone, can our country now be saved. In the name of Heaven, then, for the sake of your religion and liberties, petition! petition! By petitioning you will bring the great question of human rights before our legislature, and the discussion will shake it to its foundation. Light will be elicited, our opponents will disgrace themselves, converts will be made, our friends will be encouraged, the country interested, and the cause of human rights advanced. The best use we can make of an anti-abolition legislature is to set it talking and acting on the question of slavery.

FORMS OF PETITIONS.

We again print some of the forms of petitions, which we hope our friends will take particular pains to circulate.

To the General Assembly of the State of Ohio.

The undersigned of _____ in the county of _____ respectfully pray your honorable body, immediately to pass a law securing to every human being in this State, a Trial by Jury, in all cases where his or her liberty is in question.

To the General Assembly of the State of Ohio.

The undersigned of _____ in the county of _____ respectfully pray your honorable body to repeal the law passed at the last session of the legislature, entitled an act relating to fugitives from labor or service of other states."

To the General Assembly of the State of Ohio.

The undersigned of _____ in the county of _____ respectfully pray your honorable body to "repeal the law passed at the last session of the General Assembly, entitled an act relating to fugitives from labor or service of other states." They pray for this repeal for these, among other reasons.

1. The Act denies the right of jury trial, thus violating the Constitution of the State, which declares that the right of trial by jury shall be inviolable.

2. It coerces the ministerial officers of the Ohio courts of justice into the support of a system, at war with their notions of natural right, and the principles of the Constitution of Ohio.

3. It tends to place the people of Ohio in the position of open supporters of the practice of slaveholding.

4. It places the rights of the colored people of this State in jeopardy, for the sake of upholding a practice, violative of the principles of justice, humanity, and our Declaration of Independence.

5. It imposes on the people of Ohio duties, which they cannot perform without trampling under foot the authority of God, and disregarding the great commandment—Love thy neighbor as thyself."

To the General Assembly of the State of Ohio.

The undersigned of _____ in the county of _____ respectfully pray your honorable body to repeal the law which prohibits blacks and mulattoes from bearing testimony in cases, where one of the parties to a suit is a white person.

To the General Assembly of the State of Ohio.

The undersigned of _____ in the county of _____ respectfully pray your honorable body to repeal all laws in this state which make any distinction among its inhabitants on account of color.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

The undersigned of _____ in the state of _____ respectfully pray your honorable body immediately to prohibit the slave-trade in the District of Columbia.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

The undersigned of _____ in the State of _____ respectfully pray your honorable body immediately to abolish slavery, and the slave-trade, in the District of Columbia.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

The undersigned of _____ in the State of _____ respectfully pray your honorable body immediately to abolish slavery and the slave-trade in the Territory of Florida.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

The undersigned of _____ in the State of _____ respectfully pray your honorable body, so to exercise the Constitutional power vested in you, "to regulate commerce among the several States," as entirely to prohibit the Domestic Slave Trade.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

The undersigned of _____ in the State of _____ respectfully pray your honorable body, not to admit any new State to this Union, whose Constitution tolerates domestic SLAVERY.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

The undersigned of _____ in the State of _____ respectfully pray your honorable body, promptly to reject all proposals for the annexation of TEXAS to this Union, from whatever source they may come.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

The undersigned of _____ in the State of _____ respectfully pray your honorable body, that the proper measures may be taken for a recognition by the Government of the United States, of the Independence of Haiti, and for the establishment of diplomatic and commercial relations with that Republic, on the same footing as with the most favored nations.

Remarks.

It will be perceived, that we have given two forms of petition for the repeal of the Black Law, one with, the other without, reasons. Our friends must use their discretion in selecting. We have also given a form of petition, not hitherto used, viz., for the abolition of the slave-trade in the District of Columbia. An abolition member of Congress advised the getting up of such a petition; supposing that many would sign it, who would sign no other, and that it would meet with so much opposition in Congress. It could be circulated with the rest.

The following items we copy from the circular sent out lately from New York. They are all important to be attended to.

1. Cut the petitions apart, and paste each one at the top of a half sheet of paper.

2. Fill the first blank in the body of the petition, with the words, "citizens," or "inhabitants," or "legal voters," or "women," &c., &c., as the case may require.

3. Fill the second, in the body of the petition, with the name of the city or town, if to a State Legislature; and with the city or town, and the county, if to Congress. The proper method of filling the third blank is obvious.

4. Names should be signed only on one side of the paper. Paste on till it is long enough.

5. Let every one write his own name—and write with ink. Names should not be copied on—it might lead to a suspicion that they were forged.

6. If you wish to circulate the petitions in different towns, or in different parts of the same town, at the same time, copy off the petitions, and circulate.

7. Males and females can sign the same petition, if necessary. If women wish to sign petitions separate from the men, some female can copy the petition, and circulate it—otherwise, they are requested to sign the same petition; but in that case, their names should be kept in separate columns.

8. When the petitions are completed, they can be forwarded from each town to Congress, by mail, (while that body is in session,) directed to some member, accompanied by a letter. (There is no postage to be paid by any one. Petitions of any size may be sent to a member of Congress postage free. Letters to go free, must not weigh over two ounces.)

They should be forwarded, if possible, so as to be at Washington on the first day of the session (the first Monday of December). For the first thirty days, the States are called for memorials every day. After that, but once a week; and it being then frequently impossible to get through with the list of the States, the memorials will receive better attention if they are sent during the first thirty days of the session.

9. Petitions to State Legislatures should be for-

warded to some member of those bodies, accompanied by a letter, and postage paid.

10. The names on each petition to Congress, and to the State Legislatures, should be counted, and the number endorsed in figures at the top, before it is forwarded. This is important. They may be endorsed thus, "Memorial of 300 legal voters of the town of Litchfield, in the county of Litchfield, and State of Connecticut, praying for the immediate abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia." Of course the endorsement should be varied as the case requires.

A SEPARATE POLITICAL ORGANIZATION.

By reference to the proceedings of the recent Convention at Cleveland, it will be seen, that the subject of a distinct political organization was discussed at much length, and finally laid upon the table. When it is considered, that of the four hundred delegates in attendance, three hundred and sixty were from Ohio, this disposition of the question must be taken as a clear indication of the sentiment of the abolitionists of this state on the project of forming a separate party. As a body, they are opposed to it.

In our last number we published a long extract from an address of the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, embracing many of our views on this subject. There are, however, additional reasons which to us appear still more decisive against the experiment reprobated in that address.

It is evident, that did abolitionists form a majority of the people of the free states, there would be no necessity for a new political party. By proper measures, the existing parties could always be induced to put suitable candidates in nomination.

As no anti-slavery reform in legislation, North or South, can be expected, until called for by a majority of the people, and as abolitionists confessedly constitute a lean minority throughout the country, the advocates of a separate political organization must proceed on the assumption, that this measure is the best calculated for obtaining such a majority.

A separate political organization must operate either by political influence, that is, by motives of self-interest addressed to those who aspire after power or consequence; or by moral means, that is, by exposition, argument, persuasion. It is clear that it could not operate successfully in the former mode, because, with two dominant parties arrayed against it, it could hold out to adherents no hope of office or political advancement. It could put none in office, or out. It could have tutors or hopes for none, but cast off politicians, already bankrupt in existing parties. Consequently, its main reliance for increasing its numerical and moral force would be, free discussion, or the propagation of its peculiar opinions orally and by the press.

Unless, therefore, the advocate of this new measure can show that it is calculated to bestow greater efficiency on these moral means, than belongs to them under our present system of action, we must regard it as an uncalculated and hazardous experiment. For one, we not only believe them unable to show this, but we think it can be proved, that a separate organization would in a great degree obstruct the propagation of anti-slavery sentiment, and thereby indefinitely delay the reformation we all seek.

Our present system of operations has to encounter little from existing parties, but the common prejudice against color, and a disposition on the part of many leading politicians in the free states to please the South. These parties see nothing in our enterprise, that assails their existence, or their hopes. We disclaim hostility to them, as parties; we reprobate not their objects; we combat not their doctrines. We tell them that our aims are such as they can consistently approve of, our principles such as in consistency they are bound to sanction; that the anti-slavery enterprise concerns the whole people of the United States, and can be conducted to a favorable issue without interfering with any of the essential interests of parties. All we ask is, that they should be consistent, and adopt principles on which rest the institutions they stand pledged to defend. Their pride and their instinct of self-preservation we thus leave untouched. Neither do they regard us as rivals. We are willing they should retain at their disposal the offices of the republic. We quarrel not with them for the loaves and fishes. No place of emolument or distinction do we seek for any member of our body; profit and honor do not enter as elements into our calculations. Of course, we avoid arousing the bitter feelings engendered by competition.

Our present policy, then, removes out of the way so far as can be done, every obstacle between these parties and the force of our arguments.

Such also is its influence with regard to the very few, who are attached to no party. They can detect nothing in our enterprise of a selfish character. When we ask them to enlist with us in our warfare against slavery, they must see at once that our efforts, at least, are disinterested, for none of us can be accused of seeking for political preferment. If there be any influence then in a reputation for sincerity, surely the course we have hitherto pursued is calculated to secure it to us.

Under the present system, too, the pulpit is left almost without excuse for silence on the great question of human rights. Many ministers, it is true, glad to avoid themselves of any pretext for abstaining from an unpleasant duty, have repeatedly declared that abolition was a political subject, and therefore improper to be introduced into the pulpit. But how conclusively could we answer them. "Look and see! Are we a political party, or are we not rather a moral and religious association, acting in a religious way, against a great evil? Grant that slavery is a political question, still, primarily it is a moral one, and with its moral aspects we have to do, and you are as much concerned as we. You, yourselves, will bear us witness that we are not politicians, aiming to run into power on a new and agitating question; for the most we have ever done politically has been, to resolve not to vote for pro-slavery men." These and like considerations doubtless have had their effect, for a time, serving as a large portion of the church has been, still for many of the most efficient advocates of our cause, we are indebted to churches and ministers.

So much for our present mode of operation.

Let us now consider the consequences that must almost inevitably ensue, from the proposed change

in our organization. For a change it is, and a radical one, although at first sight it may not appear such. Hitherto we have been distinctively a moral and religious association. The proposition is, that we become a political one.

The formation of a separate political party involves necessarily, warfare against the reigning parties. That could increase, only as these should decrease. It could live, only by their death. Their extermination, not reformation, would be its object. Thus striking at their existence, could it look for any thing else, than the most determined hostility? Besides, these parties would recognize in the new organization a rival for power; so that the instinct of self-preservation, and fierce competition for office, would at once be arrayed against it. What hope of propagating anti-slavery sentiments among the adherents of parties, thus aroused by every selfish motive to the most stubborn resistance? Would they, could they see any thing at the bottom of such an organization, but the same love of power, which actuates so many of their own leading men? Would they, could they acknowledge the truth and excellence of doctrines, proclaimed by a party, whose only hopes of success, were founded on their overthrow? It is often said, that we have tried the two parties, have found them corrupt and deceitful, and can henceforth expect nothing from them. What! when we have had to contend only against servility to the South and prejudice against color? How then can we expect any thing from them, when we war against their existence, and strive with them for office? Servility, we may shame them out of; their prejudice, we may live down; but, when we aim to destroy them and take their place in power, then indeed may we despair of any right action on their part. Our friends forget that the two parties whom they charge with incurable selfishness, comprise nearly the whole of the American people. If the larger portion of our fellow countrymen are so corrupt and unprincipled, that they cannot, by any moral means we have been accustomed to use, be induced to act on our principles, surely, beyond all doubt, it is visionary to expect to reform them by a political organization, too feeble to bestow political rewards, or inflict political punishments.

Add to all this, a separate political organization would bring our motives into suspicion with that class of our countrymen who belong to no party, and would cut us off from all hope of any efficient alliance with the church.

We conclude therefore, that the effect of our separate organization would be, to multiply obstructions in the way of disseminating anti-slavery sentiment.

Again, such an organization as the one proposed, could never be effective, and would contain within itself the elements of a speedy dissolution. It is frequently said, that the present political parties are ephemeral. We dissent from this opinion. The forms they now assume may be transient, but the parties themselves, we have reason to believe, are destined to agitate this country for a long period. We have nothing to say in favor of the spirit manifested by either of the parties. We deny not that they are deeply corrupt, but we attribute to them no clear conceptions of what they are aiming at; that very many of their leading men are mercenary and ambitious. But they do hold, in reality, certain great principles, fraught in their development with immense weal or woe, to the country; and they differ with each other on questions which we cannot doubt are of vital importance. The strife of parties has been characterized by so much virulence and selfishness as to disgust men of generous and refined feelings; still we cannot but think that it has been too foolish among us to speak contemptuously of party politics.

Great Britain is a mighty empire. Her navies float on every sea; her power compasses the earth; her wealth is almost boundless; the productions of her industry fill every land. England is a wretched country. Millions of her laboring population live on the brink of starvation, over-worked, under-fed, suffering, squalid, ignorant, degraded, oppressed, driven at times almost to madness. These totally different phenomena are attributed to the policy of her government, and we doubt not, to a great extent, this is their source. How important then must be the principles of a policy, which can produce at once so much prosperity and wretchedness! Many of these principles are agitated in this country, one party advocating, while the other opposes them. Is it a matter of indifference to us, can it be, to the American people, whether our government adopt them or reject? The policy of our government is still vacillating. The question in regard to banks and monopolies, is still unsettled. The Tariff is only compromised, not decided. The prerogative of the executive, the custody of the public monies, the subject of internal improvements, the limitations of state-sovereignty &c., &c., are all open questions. And the two parties represent the two classes of opinions respecting them which prevail among the American people. They are important questions. Their settlement concerns the vital interests of the country; not only its pecuniary, but moral interests. Indeed you cannot separate these. Trade, agriculture, manufactures, the conduct of the Executive, the disposition of the public treasure, the condition of property must always exert great influence on the liberties and religion of a nation. Nearly all of our legislation every year involves one or more of these questions, always giving rise to party strife and contention.

To us it seems unreasonable, under such circumstances, to project the organization of a party, on the basis of exclusive attention to any single interest, however important. And yet, the proposition we are discussing involves precisely this result. It is a proposition to form a political party, whose single object shall be the abolition of slavery, and its effects, without the slightest reference to any other interest of the country. If carried into effect, it will necessarily involve an agreement on the part of its members to lay aside entirely their differing views on general politics. The only qualifications demanded in a candidate will be, ability, honesty and abolitionism. And every member will be required to be perfectly indifferent as to what policy a representative may pursue on trade, finance, tariff, internal improvements, banks, monopolies &c. &c.

One thing is certain. Before you can induce a

majority, or even a considerably minority of the American people to enter into such an organization, you must radically change their nature, destroy the diversity of their interests, or make every man think in all respects like his neighbor. You never can persuade this money making, trading, farming, manufacturing, speculating, disputatious people, to be indifferent as to the mode in which the great interests of the country are legislated on.

But, suppose such a party formed, it will contain within itself the elements of self-destruction, in the discordant political views of its members. These of course will be held in abeyance, while there is no prospect of electing their own candidate; for no great anxiety will be felt with regard to the opinions of a candidate on general politics, whom nobody expects to be elected. But, if by chance, the organization should gain power enough in one or two places, to elect its own candidates, from that moment the germ of division would begin to evolve. For think you, that the Democratic abolitionist would feel easy on the nomination of a good brother, who was known to be in favor of a national bank and protective tariff? Or would not the Whig abolitionist think it far better that a man of conservative politics should be put in nomination than a "loco loco"? How long, even allowing that such a party should obtain power in a few places, would it be, before disagreement in general politics would end in division, thus once more giving the vantage ground to opponents?

So long as there are multiplied important interests to be cared for, and so long as there is a radical difference of opinion among the American people with regard to the proper mode of legislation upon them, so long will it be impracticable to organize an efficient political party, with a view to unity of action ON BUT ONE INTEREST.

No—the only course we can pursue under such circumstances is, to let both parties continue as they are, only attempting to reform them both on the subject of the colored man's rights.

In conclusion, we remark, that change implies imperfection, while stability is an attribute of wisdom. Such an enterprise as ours, touching so many important interests, and engaging the affections of so many differently constituted and educated minds, should be conducted, if possible, on uniform principles. Where attempts are continually made to introduce new principles, or resort to new measures, there is danger of losing the confidence of the public, and occasioning division among friends.

Not long since an effort was made to alter the constitution of the Parent society, in a most important point. Had it have succeeded, an immediate secession, it is probable, would have been the result, and the suspicions of the public would have been excited. Now, we are called upon to change essentially our plan of operations. Instead of continuing a religious association, aiming by the proclamation of truth to overthrow slavery, the project is to organize us as a political party, and thus obtain by party machinery, what some seem to despair of obtaining by the power of truth. Whatever may be the fact, such a movement is calculated to convey to the public the idea that, we are beginning to despair of our present system of action, and that we are as unstable as water. And what kind of impression can such changes make on the South? "A little while since," says a Southern politician, "when we charged you with a design to accomplish your objects by political force, you repelled the charge. You told us that the weapons of your warfare were spiritual. You denounced as a libel the man, who called you a political party. Now, you are already beginning to organize such a party; and you make no secret of your intention to abolish slavery by the exercise of political power. What confidence can we have in your pledges? Suppose you should fail as a political party, what next? Surely men who can change so often, will not be very scrupulous in their choice of measures." Thus will the Southern politician reason, and what can we answer? We may tell him that we shall limit ourselves by the constitution of our country, but his suspicions will be awakened by our instability, and he will only half believe us. Meanwhile, how can such much be favorably impressed with the truths we shall present?

We hope this project of a political organization may be abandoned. For one, we abide by the old platform. In the beginning we did not anticipate a sudden revolution in the sentiment of the North, or the speedy downfall of slavery. Where so much delusion was to be dispelled, where such a mass of self-interest was to be assailed, where the destruction of a system was to be accomplished, which had been the growth of centuries, had imbedded itself in the affections, the habits and laws of the country, had entrenched itself in the church, and made the state the perpetual instrument of its aggrandizement, the work to be done clearly was not the work of a day. We cannot then despond, though at the end of seven years, slavery still stands, apparently steadfast and unmovable. The first of all gospels, says Carlyle, is this, that a lie cannot endure forever. Let the slaveholder triumph! let the servile politicians of the North vie with each other in doing homage to the South; let the door of Christ's church be shut against those who would plead for Christ's poor, still thousands beside Carlyle are willing to stake their lives on the great truth, that a lie cannot endure forever.

Let us not grow impatient or despondent. Nine years ago, and who spoke for the slave? Now hundreds of thousands of voices are raised in his behalf. So eminently successful has been our present system of operations in arousing the conscience of the North and exciting the mind of the South, that we wonder how it is possible any one should think of resorting at such a time as this, to a petty, powerless, political organization.

THE PAINESVILLE TELEGRAPH.

We need not say to the editor of the Painesville Telegraph, that want of respect is not the reason why a notice of his long article has been so long delayed. Let us say at once, however, that we do not think he vindicates his consistency in making that strange avowal on which we so freely commented. But it would be needless for us to say more on this point.

The Telegraph accuses Abolitionists of intolerance, and as an illustration, refers to our treatment of Mr. Kirkum, member of the last General Assembly from Portage. We are not aware that we treated him ungratefully or unreasonably. The editor of the Telegraph did wrong to rely on his

"memory" in a case like this. We simply noticed the fact, that on a certain vote, important in our estimation, Mr. Kirkum did not vote. We did not censure him, for we knew not why he did not vote; but we recorded the fact, that our Abolition friends in Portage might inquire into the reasons. Mr. Kirkum wrote us a letter subsequently, complaining of our conduct, and stating that he was absent, by reason of sickness, at the time said vote was taken. The letter was immediately inserted in the Philanthropist, so that if any evil had been done, we did all we could to remedy it.

Was this intolerance?

The Telegraph's concluding paragraph contains an interrogatory, which which we shall very freely answer.

"We close these crude remarks, with a single interrogatory to the editor of the Philanthropist. We have all long understood that his views as expressed in relation to the Albany resolutions, and in general on the subject of political action by abolitionists, were entirely concurrent with our own course, in opposition to those who, in this country, organized a distinct party, and refused or withheld their support even to certain candidates of the whig ticket, who, as the result shows, were acceptable to the great body of the abolitionists of the country. We have understood the editor of the Philanthropist to suppose—that we have no doubt is true—that as a distinct antagonist party, abolitionists can do nothing for the slave in any county in the state—while, by a judicious use of the elective franchise, in voting independent of party, they might accomplish much. This is the ground we have occupied. Have we misunderstood the editor of the Philanthropist in supposing him to have urged the same course? And now, in conclusion, we respectfully inquire of the editor of the Philanthropist, whether he approves or disapproves the course of the abolition leaders in Georgia county? We make bold to ask the question, because he is the official organ of the State Anti-Slavery Society, and if he disapproves that course, we want his countenance in our controversy with our quondam friends here; if not, we would know it that we may be induced the more readily and quietly to surrender the claim to be called an abolitionist, which our respected contemporary seems to deny us."

We did oppose the Albany resolution. Our views are unchanged. We always have been opposed to the organization of Abolitionists into a distinct political party. Our views are unchanged. We always have urged upon Abolitionists the duty of exercising the elective franchise in subordination to their peculiar principles, independently of party. Our views are unchanged. We cannot think, therefore, that the course of our friends in Georgia county, in nominating a distinct ticket was expedient. We have understood, however, that their provocations were great. Still we regret the step they took. Having thus answered the inquiries of the Telegraph, let us ask him, why he does not rebuke his Whig brethren of Ashabula, for deserting the regular whig ticket, and lending themselves to the support of the democratic ticket? What does he think of this abandonment of their principles, under the influence of a most contemptible prejudice? It will not do to compare their conduct with that of the Georgia Abolitionists. These acted from principle. They could not vote the regular ticket, because it would have been in violation of their principles. But it would not have been in violation of the principles of the Whigs of Ashabula, for them to have voted the regular ticket. The men on it were, indisputably, able and thorough-going whigs, but because they held in addition that slavery was wrong, and all men ought to have immediately their natural and inalienable rights, Whigs proved recreant to their own principles.

Strange that our friend of the Telegraph cannot find as much to censure in these traitors, as in the intolerant Abolitionists.

CINCINNATI COMMON SCHOOLS.

We have had on our table for some time, the "Tenth Annual Report of the state and condition of the several common schools in this city," from which we learn that they are in every respect flourishing. The Tuition fund for the year 1838 amounted to \$24,498 00. Of this \$22,003 99 have been expended, leaving a balance \$2,494 31 in the treasury. Number of pupils enrolled, 3097; a daily attendance, 2471. Number of teachers, Males 23, Females 41. We observe with regret, that while the highest salary given to the male principal teachers is \$540 per annum, that of the female principal teachers is only \$300. We confess, we cannot see the justice of this.

On the claims of the colored people to the benefit of instruction to the amount of the tax collected on their property, the Board report that—

"Although the subject has frequently been called up by this Board, both verbally and in their former reports to the Council, yet no definite arrangements have been effected to ascertain the amount of tax collected on the property of the colored population of our city for school purposes. This is a matter that deserves immediate attention. The Trustees and Visitors of Common Schools are ready to appropriate the funds, thus collected, for the education of the colored children, in accordance with the revised school law of 1834, whenever they shall be placed at their disposal."

So it seems, that colored people are still taxed for school purposes, while they are excluded from school benefits. This is abominable.

A Perfect State of Society.—An Address before the Society of Inquiry in Oberlin Collegiate Institute. Delivered at Oberlin, Lorain co., O., at the Annual Commencement, Sep. 3, 1839, by REV. J. BLANCHARD.

This is a neatly printed pamphlet of 16 pages. The reputation of the author is a sufficient guaranty of the value of the Address. So far as we have had time to examine it, we think that it is a sound and vigorous production, and will richly repay every reader. We have but a few copies for sale at our Depository, so that those who may wish to procure it, had better order it immediately.

"Resolved, That this convention regard as sacred the right of free discussion on all moral and religious subjects.

The Cincinnati Philanthropist says the above resolution was introduced by Rev. Mr. Brisbane, lately of South Carolina, and adopted by the Ohio Baptist State Convention at its recent meeting. Can the Phil. inform us whether the person named was late editor of the Southern Baptist, and whether he is now an Abolitionist."

He was once editor of the Southern Baptist, we believe. He is not, we regret to say, yet an Abolitionist.

OBEBLIN COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

The catalogue of the officers and students of this institution for 1839-40, speaks well for its prosperity.

FACULTY.—Rev. Asa Mahan, President, and Professor of intellectual and moral Philosophy.

Rev. Charles G. Finney, Professor of Didactic and Polemic Theology.

Rev. John Morgan, Professor of Literature of the New Testament.

Rev. John P. Cowles, Professor of Literature of the Old Testament.

Rev. Henry Cowles, Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Pastoral Theology.

James Dancomb, M. D., Professor of Chemistry, Botany and Physiology.

Timothy B. Hudson, Professor of the Latin and Greek languages.

Rev. George Whipple, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Edward Wade, Esq., Professor of Law.

James A. Thome, Professor of Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres.

George N. Allen, A. B., Teacher of Sacred Music.

Rev. Theodore J. Keep, Principal of the Preparatory Department.

William Cochran A. B. James H. Fairchild, A. B., Tutors in College.

E. N. Bartlett, A. B., S. D. Cochran, A. B., James Canine, A. B., E. H. Fairchild, A. B., N. W. Hodge, A. B., Assistant Teachers in the Preparatory Department.

SUMMARY OF STUDENTS.—Theological Students 58. Collegiate, 70. Shorter course, 8. Male Preparatory, 135. Young Ladies, 133.—Total 404.

EXPENSES &c.—Tuition in the Preparatory Department, \$15.00 a year. Shorter course Students, \$15, the first year, \$20, a year for the last two years. Board in the public hall \$1.00 a week, payable monthly in advance.

Expenses in the Collegiate and Theological Department.—Board 40 weeks, at \$1. per week, \$40. Room rent, from \$4. to \$6. Incidental expenses, charged, \$2. Tuition, free. Lights, about \$2.—Total, \$50.00. Wood costs only the labor of getting it. Washing, 38 cts. a dozen.

NEW SOCIETIES.

Perryville, Carroll Co. O. 50 members.—President, George A. McAllister. Sec'y., John Salzgiver. Formed recently by the Rev. John Walker.

Serapogusville, Carroll Co. O. President, Rev. James Patterson.

Fredericksburg, Wayne Co. O. 23 members—will soon be a large society. President, Rev. James G. Irvine. Secretary, Dr. James Clarkson. Formed by Rev. John Walker.

Rev. Joseph McKee, Wooster, Wayne Co., is requested to act as agent for the Philanthropist.

Put this and that together.—The last Philanthropist, in reference to an extract from a loco loco paper in Harrison county, says:

"Opposition to Abolitionism is as distinguishing a feature of the Democratic party as the Bank Reform. How long can a party thus openly pledged to support slavery retain its power?"

And yet, this editor, while he acknowledges that we are "a whole souled whig," is "a loss for comment on so strange an avowal," as our preference of Clay over Van Buren for President? Few editors talk more about consistency, than he of the Philanthropist. Will our friend "put this and that together," and demonstrate his own consistency.—Painesville Telegraph.

Very readily. "Opposition to Abolitionism is as distinguishing a feature of Henry Clay the whig, as his faculty for manufacturing compromises."

SLAVE-CATCHING IN ILLINOIS.

Illinois is a most obsequious slave-catcher for the South. It is a pity she cannot find better employment for her sheriffs, than turning them into drudges for men-hunters. Such advertisements as the following, copied from the Shawneetown Voice and Journal, of Oct. 26, are an intolerable outrage on the citizens of Illinois.

"STATE OF ILLINOIS, GALATIN COUNTY.

Was committed to my care, as Sheriff of said county, a negro man who calls his name JOSEPH ALLEN, of the following description, viz: a dark mulatto, 5 feet 11 inches high, slim made, with the front upper teeth out, he has short hair, will weigh 170 or 180 pounds, and says he is free.—The owner or owners, if any, are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with according to law.

THOMAS TONG, Sheriff G. C.

Sept. 14, 1839.—Gw 55.

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of Gallatin County, Illinois on the 30th September last, a negro man and woman of the following description, viz: the man is about sixty years old five feet five inches high, tolerable black, would weigh about one hundred and forty pounds, has a very good countenance, calls his name JIM, has a dark overcoat with double capes, one pair of blue jeans pantaloons, one cotton shirt, and old white wool hat; the woman is about the same height, about fifty years old, has with her a check cotton dress, one plaid cloak; she is a little darker than the man, would weigh one hundred and forty-five or fifty pounds, rather down look when spoken to, calls her name DINAH; neither of them will tell where they are from or who they belong to. The owner or owners, if any, are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take said negroes away, otherwise they will be dealt with according to law.

THOMAS TONG, Sheriff, G. C. I.

Equality, Oct. 12, 1839.—Gwpe 55."

Off with their heads!—We understand Messrs. Andrews and Foot, lawyers, of Cleveland, (known far and near, as early and strong abolitionists,) in the convention recently held at Cleveland, opposed resolutions in favor of political action—expressing the opinion that there might be a choice in candidates for office, considering the whole state of the country, although on the subject of abolition they were equal. "Off with their

heads!" Write "pro-slavery" on their backs!—Let the whole abolition press of the country bark at them. How dare they be abolitionists, and "toe the mark?" "We are at a loss for comment on so strange an avowal."—Painesville Telegraph.

If our friend of the Telegraph will look at a letter from H. B. Stanton in the last number of the Pa. Freeman, he will find that not only Messrs. Andrews and Foot's heads but their shoulders, and their crowns with honor, by so ultra a political abolitionist, as H. B. Stanton. Much as we may regret the dissent of these gentlemen from the propriety of political action, we shall not "write pro-slavery on their backs," any more than on the back of our worthy friend of the Telegraph. Were we to do so, we should write a libel.

But one word to our friend. Why indulge in paragraphs, so pleasing to our opponents, when you might be saying something to help along the cause of the slave?

CONNECTICUT.—The Charter Oak, organ of the State Anti-Slavery society in Connecticut, remarking on the Rochester resolutions, recommending the Cleveland Convention to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, says—

"What have we here? The American Anti-Slavery Society called upon at a special meeting, warned to meet in Ohio, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. That, too, by four or five individuals who, from their devotion to the cause, or from some other cause, seem ignorant whether it is a meeting of the Parent Society or merely a 'National Anti-Slavery Convention.' We protest, in the name of the abolitionists of Connecticut, and we are confident we speak the voice of every true abolitionist, against such a proceeding. We hope our western friends will stand firm."

We cannot but think that the majority of abolitionists throughout the United States are opposed to this new project.

ARNOLD BUFFUM.

A LECTURE.

A Discourse will be delivered by ARNOLD BUFFUM, on the perfect analogy of the Anti-Slavery enterprise in this country with that which so gloriously triumphed in Great Britain in the Abolition of Slavery in their West India Colonies. THIS EVENING, at 3 o'clock, in the Sixth Presbyterian Church on Sixth street, near Main.

ILLINOIS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The report of the proceedings of this society has just arrived. It shall be published in our next.

For the Philanthropist.

POLITICAL ACTION.

ILL. MISS. INST. Oct. 1839.

DR. BAILEY.—One of the great questions now before Abolitionists in the U. S. is, what is the duty of those who are Whigs or Democrats. Can they, without endangering their cause, choose the least of two moral evils? If it mistake not, Hon. A. Duncan has recently received the votes of some Abolitionists in Ohio, because he was right on some points and answered some questions very favorably. How did he fulfill their expectations? I heard him blustering in H. Representatives to prove that he had no sympathies with the *fanatics*! This serves as an illustration of a general principle. Why was he favorable on one single point? Ans. Because he wanted Abolition votes. After they voted for him he cared not a fig for them or their principles. There are other cases. Let Abolitionists profit by these experiments. You have a great deal of truth mingled with your opinions on this subject, and the resolution of the Painesville Convention is a good one. But still the question may arise, whether that resolution will not give license to Abolitionists, (in some very peculiar or particular case,) as they say, to vote for members of their party, who are half way men? Are they, (i. e. some of them,) not already too much tied to the Bank or Sub-treasury, when they have an opportunity to sacrifice these minor and insignificant questions for the freedom of 3,000,000 human beings?

The high and noble stand which Abolitionists will have to assume finally, if they do not now. This was the ground to which British Abolitionists were driven at last. Of two moral evils take neither, any more than of two devils, to be a companion. You would not choose the fairest and the one which appears as an "angel of light." Abolitionists, simple-hearted and honest as they are, have been too often gulled by these men, who are one-half and very often one-sixth right. What is a five-sixth Abolitionist worth? Almost nothing. He is willing to go with you most to the top of the ladder, but not quite. When it comes to the sticking point, there he stops.

You will have perceived before this, that the Ill. State Anti-Slavery Society adopted the Albany Resolution. There was however a minority opposed to it. The cause is destined yet to triumph in Illinois. And I hope we shall be saved from having any body of Abolitionists, the slaves of party. The great question is agitating the Presbyterian and Methodist churches in this State, and the community in some places are on "up-toes" (as the Yankees say) to hear it discussed in the ministers, though decidedly advanced in sentiment, are too much of their silent and dumb. Lecturers are very much needed. There is a great deal of Anti-Slavery sentiment that only needs to be embodied and concentrated. Let no Abolitionist in any of the free states "do evil that good may come." Let them throw off the shackles of party, and stand forth "redeemed, regenerated and disembarrassed." What is the question of the Bank or Sub-treasury, or any money matter, in comparison with the great question of the freedom of 3,000,000 of our fellow-creatures?

Reply, yours, in behalf of the enslaved, DAVID D. NELSON.

P. S. Anti-Slavery notices, it seems, cannot be read from the pulpits of some churches in Cincinnati; wonder if Colonization notices can be read?

"We know of none who voted for him.—Ed. Phil.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The late meeting of this Society at Cleveland, was one of great interest. The large Stone Church was filled and some times crowded from the opening of the meeting on Wednesday morning, till its close Friday noon. More than three hundred delegates were in attendance, from various parts of the free states. The venerable Mr. H. of Rochester N. Y. presided, and a better chairman probably could not be found. By his correct knowledge, and promptness of action, the exercises of the meeting proceeded in a very satisfactory manner. Perhaps at no equally large meeting, discussing subjects equally exciting, has so little confusion and so much order been observed. The debates were of a high order, and the great congregations were evidently gratified, though the sittings were sometimes protracted. Moreover there was an air of unanimity of sentiment, and nothing occurred to turn off the attention of the Society from its appropriate work. Such meetings of abolitionists do good. They encourage the hearts and strengthen the hands of the entire brotherhood. No bitterness of feeling is excited, no war is waged with each other's rights, no forgetting the interests of the slave, or the principles of right, in the day never come when abolitionists at the west, shall so far forget their principles and their great object, as to turn their swords against each other. We trust it will never come. The meeting thus closed has inspired us with renewed hope. Whatever differences of sentiment may exist among them, they will still make a devotion to the interests of the slave their great object.

It was truly refreshing to see most of the old and tried friends

of the slave, those who became abolitionists in the trying years of 1822-23, congregated at this meeting. Many of them have not seen each other since that time. Still they are animated with the same hopes, fixed in the same great foundation principles of God's government, and trusting in the same Almighty arm for success, as at the first. It was like a meeting of brothers. No opposition, no rills, no plea of expediency, nothing has been heard from their course. They acted together then—they act together still, and they will continue to go forward together still. Abolitionists, that became such at that day, are true and true. They may be depended upon.—Oberlin Freeman.

The Pennsylvania Freeman.

Great Meeting at Cleveland.

ON "ABOLITION DING A VAY."

We publish with pleasure the following letter from our indefatigable fellow-laborer HENRY B. STANTON, who has crowded into the last five years, the labors of half a century of ordinary existence. Would he had more such single-hearted champions.

Cleveland, O. Saturday, Oct. 26.

MR. DEAR WRITTEN.—Yesterday at 1 o'clock, we closed a most excellent meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society in this city. Our sessions commenced on Wednesday, at 10 A. M., with Myron Holley, Esq. of Rochester, N. Y., in the Chair. Four hundred delegates were present. Mr. Birney delivered lectures to good audiences on Monday and Tuesday evenings previous to the meeting. The audiences during the sessions of the society, were very large, and highly respectable. During the day time, the Presbyterian church, a spacious building, was well filled, and on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, it was crowded to overflowing—the slips, aisles, galleries, and vestibule, being thronged with an attentive and interested auditory.

The first session was occupied with the discussion of a resolution affirming the invariable sinfulness of slaveholding, its subversion of the natural rights of man, its hostility to Republicanism, and its crusade against the Divine Government. Rev. Mr. Boardman of Rochester, N. Y., Prof. Wade of Oberlin, and Rev. Mr. Barry of the Methodist Church, with others, took part in the discussion.

In the afternoon of Wednesday, resolutions on political action were brought in by the Business Committee. They were of the strongest kind usually offered in our meetings. After a few remarks in their favor by Arnold Buffum, J. A. Foote, Esq. of Cleveland, made a strong and earnest speech against them. Mr. Foote, you will recollect was a member of the Ohio Legislature, the session before last, and took a high ground in his opposition to them. But he is a strong whig. He is an interesting speaker and possesses many of the intellectual traits of his father, Gov. Foote, of Conn., whose resolutions in the U. S. Senate were the occasion of the great conflict between Webster and Hayne.

Mr. Foote's speech commenced one of the most interesting debates on political action that I have ever participated in. It continued to increase in attraction and power till the middle of the afternoon on Thursday, when the resolutions, with a slight amendment, were adopted by an overwhelming majority. Although the discussion was characterized by great earnestness, yet it was conducted with the utmost civility and good temper. The resolutions were opposed by Mr. Foote, who is a able lawyer of this city, and by Mr. Moffat, and Mr. Peck of Ashabula county, and Mr. Hamlin, a young lawyer of Elyria. The affirmative was sustained by Messrs. Birney, Buffum, Holley, President Man, Prof. G. G. Finney of Oberlin, and Prof. Wade, a lawyer, and the lawyer of Senator Wade was a notable exception to the Black Law last winter, and several other gentlemen. I much regretted that S. J. Andrews, Esq. of Cleveland, did not speak on these resolutions. He and Mr. Foote, law partners were both on the Black Law side, and were discredited from them on their passage through the Committee. Mr. A. is decidedly the first lawyer on the Western Reserve, a gentleman of great acuteness of mind, and speaks with power and with remarkable directness to the point at issue.

So soon as these resolutions were disposed of, Myron Holley, Esq. brought forward a proposition for naming Candidates for President and Vice-President of the U. S. He argued in favor of reading the resolutions, and the expression of the reasons for a course which recently appeared in the Rochester Freeman, interspersing the reading with frequent explanations, remarks and additional illustrations. It produced a deep impression upon the thronged assembly. In the evening, Thursday, Rev. Mr. Holley, who was substituted for the resolutions of Mr. Holley, which was sustained by President Mahan, Mr. Wade, and briefly by Mr. Birney, who however, did not fully assent to the terms of the substitute. The substitute proposed to appoint a committee, to be composed of one member from each of the parties, for whom Abolitionists could consistently vote, should call a convention to inquire into the propriety of proposing the names of more suitable candidates.

On the subject of this topic, considered the remainder of the afternoon of Thursday, the whole of the evening, and a good share of Friday forenoon, when, on motion of Mr. Birney, the original resolutions and the substitute were laid on the table. The resolutions of Mr. Holley were ably supported by the Hon. Judge H. P. Sprague, of Painesville, and one or two other gentlemen, and opposed very strenuously by the gentlemen above named and some others. The debate was of the most interesting character—able, fervid, and forcible. Mr. Wade, who possessed great earnestness, and speaks with great power, had argued the impossibility of purifying our country, and saving its institutions, by means of political organizations. Mr. Holley, in his reply, misconceived the precise drift of Mr. Wade's argument, but his not prevent his being one of the most eloquent expositors of the essential importance of exercising the elective franchise which I ever heard. There were periods in his brief speech, when he mounted to the very highest order of eloquence.

The sentiment was quite general against making a nomination under present circumstances—and I think it was nearly as general in favor of making a nomination at some future time, when a candidate be found, who would be the friend of human rights could consistently vote. But, in my view, it will be time enough to make the crisis when it comes. Till then, let us read the old beaten track, however, Van Buren and Clay should be the only candidates presented to the American people. I am satisfied that it would not be wise for some body of men to raise a standard worthy of being rallied around by a free and Christian people.

Resolved, in regard to the London Convention in June next—concerning petitions to Congress, and the State Legislature, and on other topics, were discussed and adopted. A liberal contribution to the funds of the American Society was levied.

Finally, the meeting has, no doubt given a strong upward impulse to our cause West of the Mountains. Ten lecturers whom the American Society has recently brought into the field, started immediately after its adjournment for the West. Among them, Mr. Birney, Mr. Sprague, Senator Cross for Illinois, Mr. Preston for West Virginia, Messrs. Williams, Cochran, and Hopkins for Michigan, Messrs. Winans, Streeter, Hudson and Fairchild, for Ohio. These, with three or four others now employed, will make a strong corps to attack the entrenched positions of slavery, grant them wisdom, strength, courage, and a speedy victory.

From here I go to attend the meeting of the Pennsylvania State Society, Western Division, at Erieburg, and shall return home via Western and Central New York, to attend two Conventions in those regions.

Thine for the cause, H. B. STANTON.

SUMMARY.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The abolitionists of Massachusetts held one of their regular meetings in nomination at the present time, and the following names were presented for consideration for the Senate, we find the names of Nathaniel B. Dorden, President of the Norfolk County Abolition Society; Nathan Weston, an officer of the Haverhill A. S. Society; Josiah Caldwell, an officer of the Ipswich Society; Silas Sprague, an officer of the Plymouth County Anti-Slavery Society, and his son a member of the Massachusetts Abolition Society. The following extract from the (Democratic) Lynn Record, we commend to the Washington Globe and Richmond Enquirer.

"The Democratic of Essex County," and especially of Lynn, have given the lie heretofore industriously inculcated by the Whigs—that the Democrats were the disorganizing element of the country—Fanny Wright men, ruminants and loafers. They have dared to place democracy on its true foundation—intelligence and virtue. A more virtuous and truly republican list of candidates throughout the State, Governor Lincoln, in general terms to the doctrine of democracy, of Temperance, men of freedom and anti-slavery, men of intelligence, virtue and industrious habits; we invite your vote to this list. We ask you to compare these candidates with their opponents, and honestly form your opinion, and act accordingly. In vain will you search the Whig candidates for men of your professed principles. They dare not—would not support them."

Gov. Everett has written a letter to N. B. Dorden, giving in his address in general terms to the doctrine of democracy. Let Gov. Hall's answer is somewhat indefinite, but was evidently intended to be in the affirmative to the queries of the abolitionists.—Pa. Freeman

DO NOT MISUNDERSTAND.—We learn that this Spaniard, immediately on coming out of prison, took passage in the schooner Texas for the island of Cuba. He is probably anxious to be released in order that he may reject his countrymen. His going to prison was a ruse to excite sympathy, and prejudice the community against the Africans and their leaders. In his affidavit, Ramirez swore he could not get bail and yet the Deputy Sheriff made oath that he

offered bail that he agreed to take, but Purroy, Ruez's counsel, advised him not to give bail. Besides, Ruez, hoisted, in New London, that he was a very rich man.—Eman.

AMERICAN VESSEL SEIZED.—The American brig Two Friends, Capt. Dunkley, has been seized by the American Consul and Spanish authorities at Santa Cruz Tenerife, on suspicion of being a slave. So reports the brig Retrieve, arrived at Norfolk. If so, it is a very different course from that alleged to be in practice at Havana.

ABOLITIONIST TICKET.—The Journal of Commerce states that at the late election in the city of New York, the abolition ticket received 200 out of 40,000 votes.

A company has been organized at Quincy, Ill. for the purpose of manufacturing silk. The capital is \$10,000, in shares of \$50 each, and the whole was immediately taken.

NATCHEZ.—The news from here continues appalling—the pestilence rages with unabated fury. On the first 23 days of October, there were 100 interments of yellow fever. On the 24th of October, seven interments. Five of the physicians are down or dead with the disease.

ANOTHER SLAVE QUESTION.—A black man, one of the servants on board of the Great Western, originally shipped at New York, and then discharged in England, and re-shipped there, has been claimed as a fugitive slave. Captain Hoskin refuses to give him up without official instructions from the British Consul.

OHIO CANAL TOLLS.—A statement of monies received on the Ohio and Miami Canals, for the month of September of 1838 and 1839.

	1838.	1839.
Cleveland	21,397.82 0	20,879.51 5
Akron	1,595.04 0	2,167.36 0
Massillon	2,309.28 0	4,168.20 0
Dover	1,502.65 0	1,936.71 0
Wesley	4,023.27 0	4,829.19 0
Newark	7,417.51 0	13,193.71 0
Columbus	937.17 0	972.04 0
Circleville	3,144.53 0	4,742.99 0
Portsmouth	8,933.22 6	5,375.05 0
Portsmouth	2,290.21 8	2,290.21 8
Cincinnati	2,206.19 0	1,480.51 0
Hamilton	186.08 0	64.42 0
Middletown	632.01 0	314.71 0
Dayton	1,442.93 0	725.42 0
Piqua	118.33 0	24.10 0
Total.	\$53,923.24 9	\$63,384.15 5
		\$3,923.24 9
Increase for 1839.		11,461.10 4

NEW YORK ELECTION.—It seems certain that the Whigs have carried a majority in both branches of the State Legislature, at the late election, in New York. They are thus invested with the complete control of the State government for the last year they have been obstructed by the Senate.

This secures the re-election of Mr. Tallmadge to the Senate of the United States.

NEWS FROM THE WEST.—The Sheriff of Clark Co. Missouri, who recently made his appearance on the ground of dispute between that State and Iowa, for the purpose of collecting taxes, has been seized upon by an armed force from Iowa, which forcibly attempted to imprison him. Gen. Wells, of the 14th division, Missouri militia, has sent to the Governor for orders to go and aid the Sheriff.

A MEDIATOR.—Baron Von Roenne, Minister from Prussia to the United States, is specially entrusted with the duty of bringing to a successful termination, the mediation which have been so long pending, respecting the mediation between the United States and the Republic of Mexico.

RICHARD ROBERT MADDEX, M. D.—This gentleman well and favorably known to the literary world, and to the friends of abolition, has recently arrived in this country from the West. He has spent several days in Boston, and is now in this city. While in Boston, he was seized by a party of Dr. Channing, on the slave trade, &c., which is in press, and will be published in pamphlet form. It was the intention of Dr. Maddex to proceed to England immediately, but he has been detained by the capture of the Amistad. He has advised to his remaining to attend the District Court on the 19th inst., as a witness, to which he has cheerfully consented. Dr. M. has resided at the Havana some years, first as a commissioner of the Mixed Court, and second as H. B. M. Superintendent of Liberated Africans. He witnessed the arrival of the Amistad in this country, he deemed it his duty to collect the evidence in the case and proceed herewith. His arrival is another link in the chain of potential circumstances connected with the case of these poor Africans.

DR. MADDEX SAYS that the negroes brought here in the Amistad were Bozal negroes, that is recently imported; that they were purchased by Monter and Ruez at the Baracoa, or public receptacle and slave market for Bozal negroes, and he brought on account of his uncle, Saturno, a merchant of Puerto Principe; that they were bought, not for any estate of his, but for sale at that place; that these Africans were sold on account of Peter Martinez, a notorious slave trader at the Havana, and had been recently landed from one of his slaves, &c., &c.

DARKNESS AT QUEBEC.—SINGULAR PHENOMENON.—The Quebec Canadian states that on the forenoon of the 18th October, a darkness settled upon that city, which rendered the use of candles necessary for several hours in the forenoon. The wind blew from the east, but the darkness was not limited to 12 days. The sky, however, was not clear. The same phenomenon occurred on the 17th of October, 1834; and on the 14th of October, 1785.

From the Charleston Courier, Nov. 5th.

POETRY.

THOU WILT RETURN NO MORE.

BY CATHERINE E. WATERMAN.
"It is a fearful thing to love what death must touch!"

Thou wilt return no more,
I hear it in the whispers of the wind,
In ocean's sullen roar,
In the low breath of flowers—thou wilt return no more.

No more the sea-like tone
Of thy sweet voice that died in music shrined,
Shall mingle here, its own
Soft melody of sound, with echo's mocking moan.

Thou, who wert once so bright,
So like a sunbeam on life's darkened way,
A star amid the night,
Shining thro' clouds afar, a clear steady light.

And then to drop, and die,
And we no more to linger in the night,
Of that blue gentle eye,
That ever seem'd to bring the holy heavens more nigh.

And we again to meet
In the old places thro' wert wont to tread,
Whispering in converse sweet,
Yet hearing not thy tone nor thy advancing feet.

Oh! happier far than we,
Happier than the pale unconscious dead;
The spirit wing'd and free,
Knows not the mourning sob of low breath'd misery.

I never ask'd if thou,
Clinging so fondly to my heart strings here,
Could'st not to the mandate bow,
That freezes up life's stream, and blinds with ice the brow.

I only knew that life,
With thee, did like a summer day appear,
Where no rude sound, or strife,
Or angry breath could blast our joys, and pleasures rife.

I clung to thee as clings
The shipwreck'd mariner to the last stay,
The angry water wings,
Till one dread wave draws him, and death's dull ocean rings.

Oh! mighty Death—in such
We must not build our hopes—in forms of clay,
We treasure up too much,
"For 'tis a fearful thing, to love what thou may'st touch,"

WATER.

"O! water for me! Bright water for me!
"And wine for the tremulous debauchee!"
It cools the brow, it cools the brain,
It makes the faint one strong again;
It comes o'er the sense like a breeze from the sea,
All freshness, like infant purity.

O! water, bright water, for me, for me!
Give wine, give wine to the debauchee!
Fill to the brim! fill to the brim!
Let the flowing crystal kiss the rim!

For my hand is steady, my eye is true,
For I, like the flowers, drink naught but dew,
Oh! water, bright water, a mine of wealth,
And the ore it yields are vigor and health.

So water, pure water, for me, for me!
And wine for the tremulous debauchee!
Fill again to the brim! again to the brim!
For water strengthens life and limb!

To the days of the aged it adds length,
To the might of the strong it adds strength,
It freshens the heart, it brightens the sight,
'Tis like the quaffing of goblet of morning light.

So, water, I will drink naught but thee,
Thou parent of health and energy!
When o'er the hills, like a gladsome bride,
Morning walks forth in her glory's pride,

And, leading a band of laughing flowers,
Brushes the dew from the nodding flowers;
O! cheerily then my voice is heard,
Mingling with that of the soaring bird,

Who flingeth about his matins loud,
As he freshens his wing in the cold gray cloud.
But when evening has quitted her sheltering yew,
Drowsily flying and weaving anew

Her dusky meshes o'er land and sea—
How gently, O sleep, fall thy poppies on me!
For I drink water, pure, cold, and bright,
And my dreams are of heaven the living night!

So, hush for the water, hush, hush, hush!
Thou art silver and gold, thou art ribbon and star!
Hurrah for bright water! Hurrah! hurrah!

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ministerial Independence.
Our readers were informed some weeks since of the
dismissal of the Rev. Mr. Pierpont from the
Church, Boston, for his participation in the
of sin; and trafficking in Ardent Spirits. One
general burst of indignation from the press throughout the country
has been expressed against this proceeding; and Mr. Pierpont
has received deserved honor for his independence.

The fact that the Rev. Mr. Pierpont, the Christian Re-
former, a Unitarian paper, sustains Mr. Pierpont and utters
the following noble sentiments on the independence of
the pulpit. They deserve to be written in letters of gold—

Meine Waisen Jungen.
The minister, who suppresses and tramples down one im-
pulse, that becomes and exalts him as a citizen, a Christian,
a man, is false to himself and his people. Without freedom
he is nothing and can do nothing. He may talk and ex-
hort. But it is the only soundness of his life. He is no more
a living soul, his higher life has departed. The law
of death is working within him. And nothing but what is
richly, unrepent, powerless can proceed from him. The mo-
ment one drop of timidity and subservience enters his mind,
the Holy Spirit is resisted and expelled. His true power is
blighted. It is no longer the temple of the living God.

Those that are in his graves have not his voice and come
forth. He is there himself and emits only hollow mutter-
ings. He is the most pitiable actor on earth. Angels blush
and weep as they behold him and his miserable mission.
—with a wronged, shrinking, shakled, crushed spirit
proclaiming those truths, that fill heaven with rapture and
inhabit the throne of the Almighty. He takes counsel of flesh
and blood, when he should be a voice from above, and
should speak words of life and comfort to all sinners and
bondage! Is he the minister of Christ? of him who said "fear
not him that can kill the body," whose spirit enter into
bodies souls makes them sons of God and is subverting
all tyranny? No! He is not the minister of Christ. He
does not know him. He has lost the element through
which alone he can be perceived and felt. He cannot
preach him who is the power of God. He can be preached
only so far as the mind is as free as truth, and the highest
influence can make it. The least shadow of servitude
quenches a portion of the beams that fall from his
—there is nothing we so much need as fearless, noble men,
who will do and dare all things for conscience and truth's
sake. We have fathers and impostors in abundance.
The father of lies and hypocrites is establishing his empire
over us. The sacred fire burns feebly among us. No living
coals descend and touch timid lips. How refreshing is one
word of simple sincerity! O that God would send us a
pious company of prophets, who would count not their
lives dear unto themselves, and whose inspired words might
thrill through the hearts of this great people! Will we
drive honesty and truth from their last refuge! Will we
convert them back to heaven! Will we bring the pulpit
into bondage? Will we reduce the oracles of God and turn
his service into a farce? Will we break the last link that
binds us to what is real, everlastingly divine? Will we cast
away the last morsel of true bread? Have we partaken
so deeply of forbidden fruit, and listened so long to siren voices,
that we imagine we are like unto gods and can then deter-
mine for ourselves what is good and what is evil? In the
name of all that is fearful, solemn and hopeful, in our con-
dition and destitute, we beseech you, brethren, reverence the
independence of the pulpit. Temper not with the freedom
of your ministers. Encourage those who speak with all bold-
ness. We allow they may abuse their freedom. But there
is little danger of it—far more reason to fear that they will
come short of its demands. There is a limit to forbearance,
but fear long before any thing and let them imitate
their faith and force. It is a real thing to lay a restraining

blighting hand on the moral energies of one, set to watch for
the spiritual interests of society. From that hour, it is
probable, half his power and usefulness are destroyed. His
hope and confidence are gone—never to return, it may be
feared. When his people begin to look with coldness and
suspicion upon him, in consequence of firm adherence to
conscience, a conflict within commences, which, when
consummated, will either exalt him far above the ordi-
nary condition of humanity or sink him to a depth it is
painful to contemplate. Judging from the frailty we feel
and observe there can be little doubt what, in many cases,
will be the result. The load of heroism has been poured
into the hearts of few. Not many are capable of ascending
to the sublime heights of virtue. We therefore beseech
you, brethren, by the love of Christ and the worth of souls,
instead of checking, encourage your ministers to speak with
boldness, to quit themselves like men, whose duty it is to
declare the whole truth, and thus to prevent you spoiling
before the throne of God and the Lamb.

TURNING THE TABLE.—An excellent woman, the mother
of five children, and made a widow by the devil and a
grocer dealer combined, had a bill similar to the following
sent to her a few weeks after her husband's demise:

"Me—do to J—, Dr.
For refreshments, at different times, \$3.81.
What consummate impudence! But list to what fol-
lows, and let similar widows imitate the example. As an
officer to the bill the lady presented the following
counter:

"To eight weeks confinement to my bed in consequence
of an injury I received from my unfortunate husband, while
under the influence of your liquor, \$48; to sudden break-
age by him while in the same state, \$20; to maintenance of
me and my family for seven successive months, \$224.
Total, \$292.

"If you think this not a sufficient offer, there are certain
expenses for the burial of my murdered husband; and if
that fails, ask your conscience, if you have any, if you
aint guilty of murder!"

If all those who have husbands thus murdered would
pursue a similar course, probably licensed murders would
diminish. Let them present their bills for damages, and see
them out, and if they can't recover the amount, they can at
least expose the murderer, and shame the judges who grant
him the power to kill.

ANDREW LEAVE.—A vessel reported to us as "the
scholar Battery," of New York, arrived on Sunday from
Sierra Leone, having been captured by the British ship
Dolphin, and sent in by her as a prize.—*West. F. M.*

ANOTHER FIRE IN MOBILE.—The fire with which
that devoted city has recently been visited, occurred on the 18th
ult. One entire block, embracing a Theatre, elegant Man-
sions, &c., was destroyed, and a few others were severely
damaged. These fires are all attributed to malicious
designs.

UNFORTUNATE AFFAIR.—John Bolster, one of the con-
victs in the Penitentiary at Alton, Illinois, was killed recent-
ly, by the Warden, for resisting, and endeavoring to take
the life of this officer, while in the discharge of his duty.

Sweden.
Through the kindness of a friend, we are supplied with
some interesting information concerning Sweden, a country
whose affairs attract little attention in England at present,
but which on the death of its present sovereign will probably
become the theatre of important events.

Bernadotte, at the age of seventy-five, with wonderful
vigor, has decided to abdicate for such an age, is still ruling the
country almost absolutely, according to his own whims.—
He has hitherto managed the Representative Assembly, such
as it is, with little difficulty. And when a difference has
arisen, he has decided to give his opinion. He has gradu-
ally formed a Ministry of most insignificant persons, and
being really the cleverest man in his Council, he pays not
the slightest attention to their opinion or advice. The na-
tion is becoming very much dissatisfied with the manage-
ment of affairs, but, as a secret of Bernadotte's military
fame, the extreme kindness of his manners in private, as
well as his old age, the Swedes will probably, as long as
he lives, refrain from taking any violent measures to obtain
a more liberal constitution, and will content themselves with
a mild reform in the representation, in criminal and civil
legislation, in education and in trade. For a quarter of
a century no system has been followed—nothing but par-
ching up and getting rid of difficulties for the moment, in
which respect, Swedish legislation and government very
much resembles our own. Disasters broke out last year
at Stockholm, in consequence chiefly of some Ministerial
tampering with the administration of justice, and the result
was so far good, that it is likely to deter men in power from
again meddling with justice and judges. The Prince Royal,
son of that time seems to have taken his part. Till
then, Prince Oscar was known only as a good husband
and a valiant man, of pleasing manners, and accomplished
in literature and the arts. Few had any idea of his public
principles. He avoided political discussions, and sur-
rounded himself with persons as insignificant as his father's
Ministers, so the nation could not tell what to expect. Se-
rious alarm arose among the friends of the Bernadotte dy-
nasty, it was evident that the Swedes would not endure
a young man the misgovernment which they tolerated in
the present King. Prince Oscar, however, is now known
as the author of two very liberal articles in the Government
paper—the only liberal ones which could have been inserted
without exciting the national indignation. He has a fine
municipal law for the whole country. When the King was
absent last winter for six months in Norway, Oscar, at
the head of the Government, exhibited much assiduity and good
principles. He declared himself strongly against all excep-
tional laws, the punishment of death, corporal punishment
and restriction on commerce. He has discarded most of his
indifferent courtiers, and replaced them by men of good
reputation and influence in society. The two last Cham-
berlain, who were of the old school, were of great
learning and unblemished character. Sweden therefore in-
dulges in pleasing anticipation of benefit from the reign of
Bernadotte's successor, and the only fear arises from the
knowledge that the fair promises of a prince heir-apparent
are seldom fulfilled by a king.

DR. MADSEN.—We have had the pleasure of an inter-
view with this gentleman, lately arrived from London, where
he holds the office of British Commissioner in the
Mixed Commission Court for the adjudication of captured
slaves. His coming will be most opportune for the cap-
tured and persecuted Africans of the Americas. His testi-
mony will establish the fact that they are not slaves, but
freely imported Africans, free by the laws of Spain. He
has ascertained that they were sold in June, at a bar-
raco (to which the kind hearted traders give the name Mis-
ericordia) outside the walls of Havana, and that they were
ever sold but bought, that is African negroes. The agent
of the establishment confessed to him that they were sold
to him. Dr. Madsen will also make important revelations in
regard to our excellent country, viz., when the news
of the capture of the *Amistad*, and the capture of the
latter Captain-General that she had fallen into the hands
of Americans, who would restore the property, and re-
turn to the hands of the British, who would set free! This
functionary, it seems, has had the audacity to confess that
he had sold the *Amistad* slaves to the African slave trade,
as well as assisting the African slave vessels. He has ad-
dressed documents of several hundred pages in length to
Lord Palmerston, in vindication of his conduct and of the
slave trade. He is so mighty with the pen, it is fortunate
that we have not the other side of the story from a writer
so able and well known as Dr. Madsen.

We also learn from Dr. Madsen that even in Havana
there is a circle of intelligent and literary Spaniards, in
the father of lies and hypocrites is establishing his empire
over us. The sacred fire burns feebly among us. No living
coals descend and touch timid lips. How refreshing is one
word of simple sincerity! O that God would send us a
pious company of prophets, who would count not their
lives dear unto themselves, and whose inspired words might
thrill through the hearts of this great people! Will we
drive honesty and truth from their last refuge! Will we
convert them back to heaven! Will we bring the pulpit
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of your ministers. Encourage those who speak with all bold-
ness. We allow they may abuse their freedom. But there
is little danger of it—far more reason to fear that they will
come short of its demands. There is a limit to forbearance,
but fear long before any thing and let them imitate
their faith and force. It is a real thing to lay a restraining

THE BRAZILIAN SLAVE TRADE.—From official returns
of vessels engaged in the slave trade to the coast of Brazil,
under the Portuguese flag, for the several months of the year
1838, it appears that during that year 84 vessels entered the
port of Rio de Janeiro, and that there were 26,974 slaves
imported, and that an apparent reduction in the number
compared with 1837 is accounted for, not by any
falling off in this infamous traffic, but by the fact that sev-
eral of the traders have ordered their vessels to discharge at
other ports of Brazil, and fit out from thence.

SLAVE TRAFFIC UNDER THE AMERICAN FLAG.—A cor-
respondent of the Journal of Commerce, writing from Hav-
ana, under September 12th, enumerates the following
vessels sailing under American colors, as engaged, or about
to engage in the trade in slaves, between that port and the
coast of Africa:

The schooner *Hound*, of Baltimore, sailed,
Nymph, do do, fitting out,
Gutter Campbell, nearly ready.
The above vessels are all commanded by Americans.
Captain, and of a government document, "say the Journal's cor-
respondent, is almost ready."

"ANTICIPATED BLOCKADE OF CANTON."—A Bristol pa-
per, states that it was the intention of the British Govern-
ment to blockade Canton. It will be remembered that the
opium seized, was chiefly on board of British ships at that
time, and that the whole of it was afterwards destroyed.
It is probably that payment will be demanded for the opium,
and that a blockade will only take place in the event of a
positive refusal.

I am surprised at the cool indifference with which our
most respectable daily papers talk of a British blockade of
Canton, and of a government document for the value of the
opium destroyed. So an independent nation may not for-
bid the importation of opium, and punish those detected in
evaluating and disregarding her laws, without exposing her
policy to condemnation and blockade—and subjecting her
pay for the destroyed opium! What a law would this be
for independent nations to recognize and act upon!—
Where are the moral perceptions of those who threaten such
assaults upon international law, and who volunteer their aid
in procuring an appeal to arms in support of a commerce
in poison!—*Cin. Gaz.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BURNETT'S.

WEDDING CAKE MANUFACTORY.

FAVORITE Cake Store, Wholesale and Retail, Confection-
ery, on Fifth Street, five doors above Vine Street, where
he intends manufacturing, wholesale and retail, all
kinds of Cakes, at prices as low for cash, as any house
in the city. All orders forwarded from the country, by re-
sponsible parties, will be packed in glass or boxes, and a discount
of ten per cent allowed on all orders, above twenty dollars.
His friends, in their orders from the country, will be care-
ful to name the quantities of each kind they may wish for,
among which are the following:

Peppermint Candies	Rose Candy
Lemon do	Barley Sugar
Cinnamon do	Peppermint Lozenges
Wintergreen do	Peppermint Drops
Sassafras do	Burnt Almonds
Vanilla do	Almond Confit
Cream do	Caramel do
Horchard do	Acidulated Lemon Drops
Clove do	Candy Toys
Rock do	&c., &c., &c.

All orders in the above line of his profession thankfully
received, carefully packed, and punctually attended to.
October 7, 1839. 32-1/2

CATALOGUE OF PUBLICATIONS.

For sale at the Ohio Anti-Slavery Depository,
Main street between 4th and 5th, East side,
(Up stairs.)

Anti-Slavery Examiner, containing A. E. Grimké's Ap-
peal, Smith's View of the action of the Federal Govern-
ment in Slavery, Emancipation in the West Indies, and Bir-
ney, and Letter of G. Smith to Henry Clay, all in one volume.

Anti-Slavery Manual, Alton History, Anti-Slavery Record,
vol. 1 & 2, Appeal by Mrs. Child; Bourne's Picture of the
Slave; Charles Ball, Chit-Speer; Chandler's Protest and Po-
etical works; Emancipation in West Indies, by Thomas
Kimball; Fountain; Gustavus Vass; History of Pennsyl-
vania Hall; Jay's View of the action of the Federal Govern-
ment in Slavery; Light and Truth; Law of Sla-
very 8vo. Memoir of E. P. Lovejoy; Memoir of P. Wheat-
ley; A Native African, Negro Poet; Poems by Phillis Wheat-
ley; A slave Quarterly A. S. Magazine; Rankin's Letters;
Right and Wrong in Boston Slavery, containing Decla-
ration of Sentiments and Constitution of American A. S. Soc;

Wesley's Thoughts; Does the Bible sanction Slavery;
Address to the Synod of Kentucky, Narrative of Amos
Drews and a few others; A. S. Society, containing Decla-
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The season of the year is approaching when coughs and
colds are prevalent. How many of our citizens, as ap-
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